

U.S. to Present Strategic Arms Draft

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 4 — With time running short for the Reagan Administration to achieve a strategic arms accord, the United States plans an effort to hasten the process by presenting a draft treaty on reducing long-range nuclear weapons.

But officials concede that the draft, now being reviewed in the White House, leaves key differences unresolved, including the issue of space-based defenses and subsidiary limits on types of weapons. In essence, it is said to codify existing positions without new flexibility.

The intention to offer the proposed text was conveyed to Mikhail S. Gorbachev by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Moscow last month, officials said, and was then announced by Mr. Shultz at the end of his visit. The draft is to be presented during the round of talks on strategic, or long-range, arms that opens in Geneva on Tuesday.

Plan Reiterated by Reagan

President Reagan reiterated this plan today. He said a strategic arms treaty "is within our grasp, even this year, if the Soviets are prepared to resolve the remaining issues."

Arms negotiators express concern that without rapid progress, there will not be enough time to conclude a treaty this year and obtain Senate approval before the Reagan Administration leaves office in January 1989.

The talks on long-range missiles and bombers are distinguished from the more promising talks on medium-range missiles in Europe.

The American draft on long-range weapons, officials said, will leave aside

the dispute over the United States program to develop a space-oriented missile defense. That issue is being negotiated by a separate group in Geneva.

A major issue, not only between the Russians and the Americans, but also within the United States, is the interpretation of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, which restricts defenses against missiles. The United States favors a broad interpretation of the treaty that would allow extensive testing of new systems. The Soviet Union favors a more restrictive view.

An initial skirmish over interpretation may be fought Tuesday, when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee considers legislation that authorizes spending for the State Department.

Senator Claiborne Pell, the Democratic chairman, is supporting an amendment that would endorse the more restrictive view. Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, has sent Senator Pell a letter threatening a filibuster on the measure, which he called "an adventuresome foray into uncharted areas of international and constitutional law."

A bill in the House of Representatives to prevent funds from being spent for space-defense testing in violation of the ABM treaty was denounced today by President Reagan, who said it "would pull the rug out from under our negotiators and undermine our most vital defense programs."

Another key obstacle to agreement is the issue of subsidiary limits on specific classes of weapons.

The two sides have agreed to deep overall cuts that would bring each side down to 6,000 warheads and 1,600 missiles and bombers.

But the Americans have also pro-

posed a separate limit of 3,300 warheads on land-based missiles, which are the heart of the Soviet nuclear arsenal, with another separate limit of 1,650 on heavy missiles, defined as missiles carrying more than six warheads each, and on mobile missiles.

The Russians have agreed to a rule for counting bombers — each bomber with bombs or short-range missiles would be counted as one warhead and one delivery vehicle — and they oppose any further subsidiary limits.

Mid-Range Treaty Expected

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GENEVA, May 4 — Yuli M. Vorontsov, the chief Soviet arms negotiator, said here today that he expected a "full-fledged" treaty on medium-range missiles during the current round.

The round on medium-range missiles, one of three areas being discussed in the nuclear weapon negotiations, began April 23. It is not clear when it will end.

Mr. Vorontsov said he also expected "good and productive negotiations" at the talks on long-range and space weapons, which resume Tuesday.

The Soviet delegation presented its draft on medium-range missiles on April 27, and the American medium-range negotiator, Maynard W. Glitman, said that he welcomed any Soviet moves to narrow differences with a United States draft presented March 4, but that he would not set a timetable.

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The U.S. draft is very close to what I was advocating to EAO post Reykjavik (including the subsidiary limits).

J.